

"New York Mills" about eight or nine months

"New York Mills," about eight or nine months ago, came to the importer's store, and requested him to give him a ticket which usually comes on these shirts; the importer gave it, and Mr. Carville had a similar one engraved and put on his manufacture; that Mr. Carville asked also for a head-end, which, likewise was given him, and he actually got up his goods to resemble as near as possible the English goods; that within a year past, the same importer has repeatedly had the same style and quality of English shirts, and sold them for 17 cents a

yard, by the side of "New York Mills" shirting;  
and that the goods bought in Manchester cost

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|---|------------------|
| 7 | cents a yard,    |
| 6 | " " " duty,      |
| 1 | 2 " " " expenses |

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14; " " " for importation;  
being the cost taken laid down in New York

The importer offers to deliver 100,000 yards of the same cotton in Manchester, England, at 7½ cents a yard, to any who will pay him a commission of five per cent. for the transaction.

It is difficult to prepare a statement which will exhibit in tabular or tangible form, the comparative prices of the same article of manufacture in

different seasons, because, chiefly, of the want of facility we here possess, to find the identical manufacture. Your committee will, therefore, only state, that, comparing the goods of the present season with those of the same season last year, and not with those of the spring, because

"Spring goods are used in the Spring, and 'Fall' goods in the Fall, we find that there has been a marked advance in many of the goods in market, and which we believe to be influenced by 'Protection.' As for instance—  
 "Sheep's Gray Sattinet—which sold in Richmond last Fall at 45 cents, sells now at 50 cents.  
 "Glasgow Jeans—which sold in Richmond last Fall at 18 cents, sell now at 24 cents.  
 "Knox's Linsey—which sold in Richmond last Fall at 28 cents, sell now at 34 cents.  
 "Flannels—which sold in Richmond last Fall

To confirm their own opinions, your Committee have taken the opinions of several of the most intelligent and well informed of the Richmond merchants, as to the advance per cent. on certain kinds of goods, and upon this authority they feel warranted in stating, generally, that since last Fall, the advance has been, on

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| Sattinets, | about 20 per cent.      |
| Flannels,  | " 25 a 30 per cent.     |
| Linsings,  | " 25 per cent.          |
| Keysers,   | " 25 a 33 1/2 per cent. |

In articles of HARDWARE:

"*Swords*—American.—This is an article sold by a "Card of Prices," with a certain discount from them. Last Spring, the discount was 42 percent; this Fall, it is 27; being an advance of the difference between the two, of 15 per cent.

"Trace Chins, 10 links 65; lot, No. 3 bright" sold last Spring 55 a 60 cents; this Fall, they are selling 42 a 47. The difference is in a new construction of the Tariff. Those of the Spring were entered at a *specific* duty of four cents per lb., which is equal to 132 per cent. Thus: A case of 100 pair, weighing 600 lbs., at 91. sterling per pair, cost delivered in Liverpool, £3 15 0, which at par is \$18 17. The duty, 4 cents per lb. on the weight, 600 lbs., is \$24; which on the \$18 17, the cost, is a duty of 132 per cent. By the new construction adopted, Trace chains are an ad valorem

A case has also come under the notice of your Committee, which illustrates this principle further. An imposing lotse in this city had received an invoice of *Sola Springs*, which they proposed to enter through the custom house at an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., and immediately sold the whole lot at 55 cents per pair. Before they were delivered, the Collector of the customs had notified and required the payment of a different rate of duty, and the lotse, in great haste, and without consulting the general head of "iron wire," which

pays a specific duty of five cents per lb., which is equal to 270 per cent. Thus: A bundle of wine, No. 0 to 6, weighing 63 lbs., costs delivered in Liverpool 1s. 10d. sterling, or \$1 17. The duty, 5 cents per lb., on the bundle, 63 lbs., is then \$3 15, or 270 per cent. In consequence of this, in the case referred to, the same springs which had been sold at 55 cents, could not then be afforded at less than 80 cents.

past season, is not so perceptible, but is, nevertheless, not less real. For, while the cotton goods appear to be nearly at the same price, the truth is, they ought to be, and would be, much lower, but for the effects of the Tariff. The price of cotton, both in this country and in England, has been gradually declining for the last six years, and as the raw material declines, the manufacturers could afford to submit to a corresponding decline in their prices. But in addition to this decline in the raw material, the improvements of machinery have also tended to lessen the cost by diminishing

the expense of labor. Instead of hand machines regulated by the skill of the spinner, self-acting machines have been invented, both in England and in the United States, producing the most wonderful effects. Among these improvements we mention the "mule," which has been made a self-acting machine—long a desideratum so important, that Mr. Ellsworth, the distinguished commissioner of patents, under our Government refers to it, as having previously, in vain almost exhausted the highest ingenuity. To show the ground fallen in the price of cotton, we annex a

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|----------|----------------|
| 1838-39, | 12; a 15½ cts. |
| 1839-40, | 8½ a 8;        |
| 1840-41, | 8; a 11½       |
| 1841-42, | 7½ a 10        |
| 1842-43, | 5½ a 8;        |
| 1843-44, | 6; a 8;        |

|                | 1841.          | 1844.     |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| N. Orleans,    | 8 a 12         | 5 a 9     |
| Do. fair,      | 7 1/2 a 10 1/2 | 5 a 9 1/2 |
| Do. good fair, | 11 a 11 1/2    | 5 a 9 1/2 |
| Alabama,       | 11 a 11 1/2    | 5 a 9 1/2 |
| Florida,       | 7 1/2 a 10     | 5 a 8 1/2 |
| Upland,        | 7 1/2 a 10     | 5 a 8 1/2 |

|                |         |        |
|----------------|---------|--------|
| Do. fair,      | 9 a 9½  | 7 a 7½ |
| Do. good fair, | 9½ a 10 | 7 a 8½ |

Also a statement, exhibiting the prices in England during the following years, on the 1st of July of each year:

|       |                       |              |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1839, | 7 a 9 pence, equaling | 13 a 17 etc. |
| 1840, | 4½ a 6½               | 8 a 12       |
| 1841, | 5½ a 7½               | 9½ a 13½     |
| 1842, | 3½ a 6½               | 7½ a 12      |
| 1843, | 3½ a 6½               | 7 a 12       |
| 1844, | 3½ a 5½               | 7½ a 10½     |

Yet, instead of a fall in the price of cotton fabrics here, which might naturally have been expected, and which has actually taken place in England, our Domestic Cotton Goods have in some cases advanced, and in others there has been little or no material change.

The remarks made with respect to cotton, will apply with equal force in some particulars to the article of iron. For, notwithstanding great improvements have been made in its manufacture, which have diminished the cost of its fabrication, yet a corresponding diminution has

not taken place in its price. And while most descriptions of iron, as your Committee are informed, sell in England in 1844, at from 50 to 100 per cent, cheaper than in 1840-41, we find nearly all kinds of iron in the United States as high, if not higher, than they were prior to the reduction in the cost of manufacture. To show the farmers what they pay under this head, we state that by the last English quotations, common English bar iron is £5 10 0 per ton; equal at \$4 80 to the £, or \$36 40, the duty on this is \$25 per ton.

By the same quotation, English sheet iron is £8 10 0 per ton, which is equal to \$10 80. The duty imposed by the present Tariff is \$56— or 130 per cent. English hoop iron, by the same quotation, is £7 10 0—which is equal to \$36—. The duty imposed by the present Tariff is \$56— or 156 per cent!